Table 1: Public Participation Models

Model	Characteristics	Advantages	Disadvantages
Public Notice and Comment	- provides formal opportunity to review proposed TMDL, may include public hearings - responses are provided to public comments in final TMDL or in a responsiveness summary - State or EPA explain how comments were considered in the final decision	- less time and resource intensive - satisfies minimum public participation requirements - avoids repetition of effort where TMDL based on previous, uncontroversial decisions	- interested parties will not hear about TMDL - reduces chance of local support and buy-in - developing comment responses can be time consuming and difficult - may be dissatisfying to stakeholders who want more involvement
Stakeholder Consultation Plus Public Comment Period	- developer meets several times with stakeholders during TMDL development - developer informs group of progress and draft analysis, seeks input	- involved stakeholders not taken by surprise - increases chances for local support/buy in - earlier identification of tough or contentious issues	 moderately time/resource intensive may be dissatisfying to stakeholders who want more involvement difficult to manage expectations
Extensive Stakeholder Collaboration Plus Public Comment Period	- stakeholders involved from outset in different TMDL elements - stakeholders may do substantial analysis, not just review state work - stakeholders may attempt to seek agreement on TMDL content	- best chances for local support/buy in improves ability to identify and evaluate implementation measures - may reduce resources needed for analysis since other parties do some analysis	- very time/resource intensive - may be unrealistic to get consensus or agreement on TMDL content - problematic for TMDLs with tight, inflexible deadlines - may be unsatisfying to interested stakeholders— extensive time commitments required may be infeasible for many interested groups